



# HAWAIIAN TIDAL WAVE DISASTER

Report of Official Relief Operations



THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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*Cover photo by Cuilio Licos*

# Hawaiian Tidal Wave Disaster

Emergency aid for 6,350 persons, and rehabilitation for 291 families at a total cost of \$372,534.43—this was the program of the American National Red Cross following the tidal wave that hit the Hawaiian Islands on April 1, 1946.

To these Pacific islanders, Nature's violence is well known. History tells of the great eruption of

Mauna Loa in 1868, the double lava flow of 1880, and the numerous tidal disturbances since then. The oldest inhabitants recall many disasters, but all are dwarfed in comparison with the giant tidal waves of April 1, which caused death and injury and widespread property damage, as shown in the following table:

## People Affected

159 persons killed

163 persons hospitalized

## Property Affected

488 dwellings destroyed

936 dwellings damaged

224 other buildings destroyed

324 other buildings damaged

Red Cross expenditures were made under the following relief classifications:

## \$372,534.43—Total Expended for Disaster Victims

### Emergency

\$ 8,082.81—Emergency shelter and rescue for

5,200 people

35,423.65—Food and clothing for

6,350 people

### Rehabilitation

\$205,130.28—Building and repair of homes for

141 families

83,992.62—Household goods for

293 families

10,201.91—Medical, hospital, burial for

53 families

1,874.28—Farm livestock and equipment for

10 families

27,828.88—Occupations and small business for

57 families

Although assured that all needs would be met from monies contributed to the Red Cross Fund Campaign of March 1946, citizens of the Islands sent to the chapter a total of \$38,088.43. All other money in the relief fund was from the national treasury of the Red Cross.

Besides the Red Cross accounting, all receipts and expenditures are audited by the War Department of the U. S. government.

First reports of a vertical drop in the ocean floor were indicated at Fordham University (New York City) laboratory at 7:38 a.m. (Eastern War Time). Reverberations on the seismograph showed the shock equal in severity to the 1923 Tokyo earthquake in which 143,000 persons were killed. The initial shock was followed by several less severe. As the water rushed to fill the gap in the damaged ocean bottom, a sequence of seismic waves spread in all directions, hitting California, Alaska, parts of South America, and the Pacific islands without warning. Owing to the shore contour of the island of Hawaii, which set up a funnel effect increasing the height of the wave, Hilo, the second largest city of the Hawaiian Islands,

suffered the greatest loss in life and property damage.

When the Fordham University seismograph made its first recording it was about 3:08 a.m. in the Hawaiian Islands, and the Hawaiians were asleep, with no premonition of the destructive colossus racing toward them.

The morning of April 1 dawned with the usual balmy weather. As elsewhere in warm climates, the people rise early to start work in the coolness of the morning. The towns were astir at 6:45 a.m. when those near the beaches sounded the warning of the first tidal wave. It was later confirmed to have been nine feet high and had traveled with incredible swiftness. Nine feet would not be especially devastating, but from previous expe-



*The second wave, which was not so large, still submerged the Kuhio wharf deck.*

rience the islanders knew these waves sometimes occur in series, hence a scrambling for high land.

Had it struck during the hours of darkness, the death toll would have been thousands. Even with the daylight and the warnings, 159 people died and 163 were injured so seriously that hospitalization was necessary.

The first wave receded, leaving hoards of fish flopping on the exposed sands. It was followed by a gigantic wall of water with a maximum height of 55 feet. With tremendous force it hurled untold thousands of tons of water at the islands. This wave receded and was

followed by a third of less height but with sufficient force to add to the effects of its predecessor.

Devastating results of the waves are gauged upon the elevation of the buildings more than upon the height of the water. Practically all structures on low ground and with immediate beach exposure were completely demolished. At several places where the crest was 25 feet high there was no damage because of protecting cliffs. On the water front great wharves and other shipping facilities were crushed like egg shells as were the frailest cottages in the grip of this giant of destruction. The wreckage resem-



*This photo shows Kamehameha Ave., looking toward Waiakea from the Hilo Theater, littered with debris.*



bled that caused by the most devastating tornado or a hurricane of great intensity.

Only on the island of Hawaii were communications seriously disrupted, and almost immediately the radio was announcing the effects of the wave on other islands in distress.

Every organization with facilities for assistance sprang into immediate action. All units of the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard were pressed into emergency service. Their personnel, equipment, supplies, and buildings were utilized for the relief of suffering.

Army planes bearing medicine, food, and other supplies made prompt delivery to distant stations. The Army established a shelter and feeding facility at Green Valley,

near Honolulu, and the Navy opened its barracks at Hilo for the homeless and for the temporary care of the injured. The doctors of these military units, working in cooperation with civilians, rendered the medical and surgical care that saved lives and lessened the seriousness of injuries.

The government of the Territory of Hawaii shipped \$50,000 worth of foodstuffs to merchants in Hilo on a sales basis. The highway department sent out crews to assist in rescue, in transportation, and in opening roads for the movement of people and supplies. In Hawaii and Kauai, the chairmen of the boards of supervisors appointed special committees to cope with problems that were outside the scope of private agencies.



*A Waipio soldier, home on furlough, found the tidal wave had left only the front steps, on which he sits with his brother.*

Both public and private hospitals took in the injured. All local welfare organizations did their part in meeting the emergency, which was great, for the 163 hospitalized persons do not represent the total injured. Thousands of others had wounds dressed in the first days following the disaster. Five private and one public hospital cared for prolonged cases and the Red Cross paid the bills in the private hospitals at the prevailing rates. Army and navy hospitals took care of many cases in the emergency, and transferred to nonmilitary hospitals those cases needing a longer period of care. Only one major operation, an amputation, was nec-

essary. Only one medical case may require long-term treatment. This was a schoolteacher from the U. S. who had a seriously injured knee. When she returns to her home in the States a Red Cross deferred medical award will provide for further hospitalization if it is necessary.

### **The Hawaii Chapter of the Red Cross**

Immediately following the disaster the Hawaii Chapter of the American Red Cross was on the job. Chairman William W. Monahan, Disaster Chairman Harry L. Dawson (acting), Executive Director Howard Ellis, Alfred L. Castle,



*Graphic evidence of why tidal wave damages in Hilo harbor amounted to over \$1,000,000. The tortured, twisted interior of Pier 1 at Kuhio wharf.*



*School children of Hauula School studying in a temporary schoolroom, formerly an army barrack at the Pacific Combat Training Center, in Green Valley, Oahu, T.H. These children and their families are all being housed and fed in this emergency by the Army.*



*Civilian refugees temporarily quartered in the army barracks at Green Valley evacuation center, following the destruction of their homes by the tidal wave, are pictured above, standing in line for chow, army style.*



John E. Russell, and several other board members convened in emergency session. Plans were made for meeting the needs near at hand as well as dispatching supplies and personnel to other affected islands.

The Hawaii Chapter, with headquarters in Honolulu, has jurisdiction over the other islands and immediately gave authority to make purchases and meet needs of branches on the affected islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Molokai. The director of Red Cross war operations in the Pacific Ocean Area together with his staff worked in close cooperation with the chapter.

Hilo, Hawaii, the second largest city of the islands, and the most seriously affected, received 260 tons of foodstuff from the chapter, which were transported by army ships. This supply arrived the day after the disaster and was distributed under the direction of Robert M. Lindsay, Red Cross disaster chairman, who worked untiringly

throughout the emergency and rehabilitation periods.

Fear for the safety of loved ones caused large numbers of people, many of them at distant places, to appeal for information. In the first 4 days of the disaster, 3,000 of these welfare inquiries were handled by the chapter.

Something of the difficulties of the emergency period may be realized in the problem of distances. From Honolulu the disaster extended 200 miles to the east and 100 miles to the west. Each of the five islands affected had serious problems, as reflected in the table below:

### The Rehabilitation Job

A few hours after the catastrophe the national organization, realizing the magnitude of the job ahead, offered its assistance to the chapter. The recruiting of personnel was immediate and a staff of 64 persons was obtained. Eight of these were disaster workers of long experience and they were flown to

	Hawaii	Maui	Molokai	Oahu	Kauai	Total
Killed	121	14	0	9	15	159
Hospitalized	153	2	0	0	8	163
Homes destroyed	283	65	13	67	60	488
Homes damaged	313	144	14	335	130	936
Other buildings destroyed	163	10	10	22	19	224
Other buildings damaged	236	30	11	32	15	324
Families registered	565	115	17	62	79	838
Red Cross relief expenditures	\$174,597.54	\$68,405.93	\$15,641.87	\$43,276.64	\$70,612.45	\$372,534.43

Hawaii from Washington, Atlanta, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The director of the operation, a disaster veteran of more than 20 years' experience, traveled by plane from Guam in the South Pacific. Nine American Red Cross workers stationed in Hawaii, together with both temporary and permanent residents of the islands, made up the remainder of the staff.

Among the problems of rehabilitation was that of language, for in this melting pot of Orientals, Caucasians, and others many tongues are spoken. Family case workers who were natives of the islands, plus a corps of interpreters, overcame this difficulty, which was not small, since less than 50 percent of the applicants for relief could speak English. Families were of Hawaiian, Japanese, Filipino, European, and other ancestries, but all were Americans and most of them were born under the American flag which has flown over the island since 1898.

**Human suffering alleviated  
regardless of  
race, color, or creed**

These registered families received some type of assistance from the Red Cross:

<i>No. of Families</i>	<i>Ancestry</i>
117	European
211	Hawaiian
330	Japanese
85	Filipino
95	Negro and other

## Customs of the Islanders

Many customs and practices common to the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii were strange to workers from the U. S. mainland. However, they were not long uninformed, for the Hawaiian staff members were quick to interpret.

For instance, the custom of great generosity to persons in distress. This may be carried to the extreme that families will reduce themselves to a borderline of need to help others, but on another day, they know, they may be the recipients of the generosity of others.

The hoarding of cash in homes is practiced to a great extent. One applicant for relief, a small merchant, said that his \$9,000 in cash was swept away in the wave. State-ments were common from persons claiming to have lost from a thousand to two thousand dollars.

Families separated, not for lack of domestic tranquillity but the simple necessity created by large numbers of children, were found frequently: A family would accept a few children belonging to a relative. These would be reared in a home away from their parents but not in such a way as to lose identity with their original household.

The erecting of homes on property to which the builder had no title is another general practice. This caused problems of reconstruction, since the Red Cross will not award money for a building that at any time may be taken from



*The terrific force of the tidal wave that struck Hilo moved many buildings across the street.*



*A lunch shop in Hilo has moved outdoors, as the owners attempt to salvage something from the wreckage.*



the assisted family. Arrangements had to be perfected with the landowner before building could start.

The slowness in making purchases even after awards were released to families was overcome through the helpfulness of staff members.

## General Economic Conditions

Hundreds of families seriously affected by the wave were not applicants for Red Cross relief. Some of these had long enjoyed continuous wealth and security, but many others had attained unusual financial success through the 4-year war-time period of prosperity that almost staggers the imagination. Wages went to an all-time high.

Money was plentiful, but what it would buy was scarce and expensive. Thousands of servicemen, stationed permanently or on leave while en route, spent liberally for entertainment and souvenirs.

Stories were prevalent of housemaids making as much as \$150 per month, schoolboys getting more than \$75 per week, and waitresses receiving more than \$20 per day in tips. Native merchants, farmers, and fishermen received top prices for everything they could offer for sale.

Totals of deposits and savings in island banks for 1945 amounted to \$533,492,020.88, as against the 1942 figure of \$280,542,688.30. These are remarkable sums in view of the



*An office safe has been located, and this group of men are attempting to move it out of the wreckage.*



local practice of banking in tin cans buried in the garden, hidden in walls, or secreted in some nook in the home.

Economic conditions during the time of the disaster were marked by satisfactory employment, plenty of money, and the continuance of wartime prices. Furniture and building material were extremely costly—two or three times higher than U. S. mainland prices, thus making relief costs in those classifications unusually high.

### **Material for Disaster Sufferers**

In Hawaii, as elsewhere, when disaster strikes, the Civilian Production Administration, governmental agency responsible for the issuance of building material priorities, recognizes the Red Cross as the official organization to request preference ratings. The amount of materials requested is computed by Red Cross building advisers.

If local stocks of such building materials as lumber, nails, roofing, plumbing and electrical supplies are not available for immediate release, the Red Cross obtains preference ratings, usually within a few hours. The dealers with this authorization to release materials must obtain from the customers certification showing that the materials are to repair disaster-caused damage.

In Hawaii much lumber came from army and navy stocks that

were in excess of their immediate needs. Some additional materials were released from the surplus property office of the Department of the Interior. Both military and Department of the Interior stocks were released through Red Cross clearance with the Civilian Production Administration in Washington.

In making awards to families the Red Cross followed its traditional procedure of case work inquiry, proper assembling of facts, and then presentation to a local advisory committee. These committees represented a cross section of the community leadership, who, with their sound judgment and wide knowledge of the communities in which they lived, rendered invaluable service. At the close of the operation they gave unqualified endorsement to Red Cross methods and procedure for relieving the distress of disaster.

Others, including the governor of the Territory, educational and professional leaders, and the citizens at large, were high in their praises of the work accomplished.

As the rehabilitation of families progressed, other activities in the reconstruction program moved apace. The federal and territorial governments were replacing bridges, roads, public installations, and buildings. Private industry and business were rapidly assuming their predisaster status. Except for the irreplaceable loss of human life and permanent injury, every-



*After the tidal wave.*



*After rehabilitation.*

thing moved toward complete recovery and this will continue until the last scars of the tidal wave have vanished.

### Case Stories

He didn't build a better mouse-trap, but he did make excellent saddles, and his neighbors had beaten a path to his door. This man was 58 and lived alone in a little house with a workshop, well equipped with tools and materials, attached.

For him, a shelter was an immediate need, and he also required leather and awls and tacks and hammers, for his saddle-making was not only his livelihood but a social necessity of the community.

The portion of his rehabilitation that he could contribute was only in labor on his own buildings. However, this was no small item since labor was scarce and very high. He was adept with tools, not only in his special trade but in carpentry as well. The Red Cross obtained lumber and carpenter tools for him and the necessary equipment and supplies for his shop.

By his own hands reconstruction was completed. The shop is running again and saddles are being turned out, meeting the needs of this disaster sufferer and of the community as well.

\* \* \* \*

A man and woman in their thirties with four children of school age lived in a locality not hit by the tidal wave, but the small business from which they made their living was completely destroyed.

Twelve years earlier this man had lost the sight of both eyes in a dynamite blast while working for the county. The Bureau of Sight Conservation had assisted in his training and also had established him in a soft drink and snack stand. When he became self-supporting, pension from public funds was discontinued. The income from the stand supported the family.

The rehabilitation job in this case was one of reestablishing income in the only occupation his blindness knew. The Red Cross replaced the stand, and the lost equipment and stock. The generosity of the American people as expressed through the Red Cross revived the hope of this family of six people, for the stand is in operation again and now the income of the sightless man is the same as in predisaster days.

\* \* \* \*

A native Hawaiian, aged 76, and his wife, 70, narrowly escaped death when the tidal wave swept away their possessions, excepting the land, a lifetime trust. They clung to wreckage and thus saved their lives.

Their little home, which was reduced to a heap of debris, was on a stretch of beach, surrounded on the land side by precipitous mountains. As the crow flies it was only 2 miles from the main highway, but to reach it and make the return journey over the hazardous mountain trails was a 2-day journey on horseback and on foot.

A Red Cross worker found the

old couple without any of the necessities of life. Besides the destroyed cottage, most all of their furniture had been ruined. Their boat and other fishing equipment had disappeared with the receding wave and with it had gone their means of livelihood.

The Red Cross award provided for a small cottage, replacement of the articles of furniture that the man could not repair, and the restoration of essential fishing equipment.

They have taken up their activities as on the day preceding the disaster. In spite of age they believe they have many years ahead and are thankful they are alive and rehabilitated.

\* \* \* \*

In one Hawaiian family of 13, 3 were killed in the disaster, 2 sons were in the U. S. Army, and 1 daughter was away at school. The head of the group was a man 70 years old and among those in the household were married children and their families, an arrangement not unusual in the islands.

The income for the support of the 10 people in the home was provided by the group from several sources. From the two sons in the

Army there were the usual government allotments. One other was employed, and the aged man derived some money from the rental of a part of his house and by producing shrubbery, at which he was an expert. The tidal wave swept away his house and his evergreen grove, leaving him with no income.

The responsibility of family members toward the whole group was perfectly demonstrated. Each wanted to do his part in the rehabilitation and to obtain only absolute necessities from the Red Cross. Even with the excessive prices of furniture and clothing, the family took over most of these expenditures. After they had done everything possible the problem of shelter was still unmet.

A plan was effected whereby the Red Cross rebuilt the house on a less hazardous site that belonged to one of the daughters. The man was given a lifetime trust on the entire property.

The aged man, through his Red Cross award, is providing shelter for many people who in return contribute to him all other necessities of life—and in this they will not fail for they are following a traditional custom of the island people.





*A 6-year-old member of the first grade at Hauula School clutches his bottle of milk as he attends the temporary school set up at the Pacific Combat Training Center at Green Valley, Oahu, T.H. He was fed, clothed, and taken care of by the Army until he could join his family.*

## Letters

### TERRITORY OF HAWAII EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS HONOLULU

July 3, 1946

Mr. C. F. Rowland, Director  
Hawaiian Tidal Wave Disaster  
GDR-151  
P. O. Box 3768  
Honolulu, T. H.

My dear Mr. Rowland:

I am in receipt of your report covering the activities of the American Red Cross in connection with the recent tidal wave disaster.

May I at this time extend my thanks to you and your organization for the fine assistance rendered to the people of the Territory during the critical period that followed April 1st. The speed and efficiency with which your activities operated prevented much suffering and hardship which would normally have followed such a disaster.

I am sure that the people of this Territory will remember the American Red Cross for its valuable aid.

Sincerely yours,  
INGRAM M. STAINBACK  
*Governor of Hawaii*

Mr. Bert Nakano is secretary-treasurer of the Hawaii ILWU, a CIO union. He has always taken an interest in community affairs and served on the Red Cross Advisory Committee, Island of Hawaii Area. He commented on the disaster job as follows:

Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.  
June 14, 1946

As a member of the Red Cross Disaster Relief Advisory Committee at Hilo, I had an opportunity to see at first hand how the Red Cross operates in time of disaster. Our Committee passed judgment on 563 cases.

I was impressed with the speed and efficiency with which the Red Cross operates, and in the fairness of their awards. I never realized until now that the Red Cross would actually rebuild a man's house and provide him with furniture if he could not meet those needs himself—and all as an outright gift—no strings attached.

It is indeed an organization the American people can be proud of maintaining and supporting.

Mr. Marshall L. McEuen, who served as a member of the Red Cross Advisory Committee in the Honolulu Area, is a member of the International Typographical Union, AFOfL, and is past president of Local 37, Honolulu. Among his other community activities, Mr. McEuen is a member of the Hawaii Employment Relations Board. At the end of the relief operation, he wrote as follows:

Honolulu, T. H.

June 7, 1946

I never realized the extent of the rehabilitation program of the Red Cross in its disaster relief. I had always presumed that it did a good emergency job of feeding the homeless, but beyond that I believe I had erroneous ideas shared by many others. I have now seen the Red Cross in action in building homes, and furnishing them, and in providing other substantial assistance to my neighbors of every race, creed, and color. I have been a part of that rehabilitation program and have found that the more than 50 years of experience has served the Red Cross well in developing excellent methods, without losing any of its humanitarian heritage.

Many letters of commendation and gratitude were received. Limitations of space prevent quoting them all, but excerpts from a few seem pertinent.

"I want to congratulate you upon the successful conclusion of what proved to be a very difficult assignment. . . . I and many others appreciate the fine work you have done. . . ."

W. W. Monahan, *Chairman, Hawaii Chapter*

"Red Cross Tidal Wave relief in the county of Maui has just been closed and it is my desire to communicate to you my appreciation of the outstanding work done. . . ."

Ezra J. Crane, *Chairman, Maui Branch, American Red Cross*

"Please accept from me the enclosed check on behalf of the Civilian Employees and the Military personnel of the Army Garrison Force, the Barking Sands Air Base, and the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of Kekaha. It is with greatest pleasure I make this presentation and sincerely want to thank you of the American Red Cross for your splendid relief work in the recent disaster. . . ."

Donald H. Harms, *Captain, Infantry, Commanding*

"The American National Red Cross has now finished up its affairs in Hilo and I wish to congratulate you on the efficient and excellent manner in which you and your staff took over and managed the business of assisting and rehabilitating the tidal wave disaster victims of April 1. I can assure you that the people of this island thoroughly appreciate all that has been done for them."

R. M. Lindsay, *Chairman, Hawaii Disaster Committee*

"Before your departure from the Islands I would like to tell you how much pleasure it has been for me, and I am sure I speak for the rest of the Disaster Relief Committee who have known you on the Island of Oahu. The careful way in which the investigations were made; the detailed reports and the recommendations submitted made it a simple matter for the committee to arrive at conclusions in each of the cases presented. I hope that you carry from Hawaii pleasant memories of your short stay with us. . . ."

George P. Denison, *Chairman, Relief Committee, Island of Oahu*

“ . . . It has been a real pleasure to observe the efficient, thorough and businesslike manner in which the local and national Red Cross officials took over after the tidal wave of April 1. . . . The Committee feels that the Red Cross officials were thorough and fair and that their guidance was responsible for the rapid completion of a difficult task. . . . ”

William M. Moragne, *Chairman, Disaster Committee, Kauai Chapter*



# Advisory Committees

## Area "A"—Island of Hawaii (Hilo)

R. M. Lindsay, Chairman	Government
Rev. Moses Moku	Protestant
Rev. Lawrence Mambaey	Catholic
P. C. Beamer	Merchant
Capt. G. Clayton	Salvation Army
Loo Akau	Hawaiian-Chinese
Dr. Bruce Brown	Medical
Dr. Kasamoto	Medical
Mrs. Lafferty	Former Ex. Secy., ARC
Mrs. Katie Lowson	Chapter
Judge Harry Irwin	Chapter chairman
Bert H. Nakano	CIO representative
Kenji Kanekuni	AFL representative

## Area "B"—Island of Maui

(Three separate sections of this island were affected and because of the distance involved three committees were set up)

### District One

T. M. Machida	Paia	Druggist
Andrew Moodie	Paia	Manager, plantation store
Edward Sitra	Paia	Personnel Office, Maui Agricultural Co.
T. S. Shinn	Wailuku	Manager, Maui Dry Goods Co.
Rev. Robert N. Kennan	Wailuku	Pastor, Wailuku Union Church
W. H. Balthis	Wailuku	Vice president, Bank of Hawaii

### District Two

David Fleming	Lahaina	Ranch manager
Thomas Hussey	Lahaina	Construction manager
S. K. Yemoto	Lahaina	Manager, Bank of Hawaii
Father Rudolph	Lahaina	Catholic Church

### District Three

Dr. Lewis Shapiro	Hana	Physician
Mrs. Fred Schauttauer	Hana	Housewife
W. P. Haia	Hana	Postmaster
Father Juliam	Keanae	Catholic Church

## Area "BX"—Island of Molokai

Raymond Uchimura	Kaunakakai	Dept. of Public Welfare
Charles Meyer	Kaunakakai	Hawaiian Homes Commission
Stephen Kanda	Kilohana	School principal
Henry Wiebke	Kaunakakai	Merchant
John Hoxie	Kaunakakai	Ranch superintendent

### Area "C"—Island of Oahu

George P. Denison	Chairman of Advisory Committee, retired railway executive
George S. Waterhouse	President, Bishop National Bank
Ed. A. Bolles	Dillingham and Bolles Real Estate Co.
Father Ernest	Catholic priest from Kahuku
Rev. E. Tanner Brown	Episcopal minister
Rev. Fred E. Lunt	Bishop in Mormon Church
Marshall L. McEuen	Labor leader
Theodore F. Trent	Vice president, Hawaiian Trust Co.
Ed. Holroyd	Asst. manager, Kahuku Plantation
John A. Hamilton	Vice president, Chamber of Commerce
Arthur H. Eyles	District manager, Prudential Life Insurance Co.

### Area "CX"—Island of Kauai

William Moragne	Lihue	Disaster chairman; asst. manager, Lihue Grove Farms
Charles Haiku	Kiloa	Chapter chairman
Paul Townsley	Lihue	Office manager, Lihue Plantation
Walter Sanborn	Honali'i	Owner of poi factory
Mabel Wilcox	Lihue	Philanthropist and civic leader
James Corstophine	Lihue	Manager, Bank of Hawaii

## Final Financial Report

### *Receipts*

Contributions from individuals and organizations	\$ 38,417.43
Contributions from The American National Red Cross	376,268.41
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	\$414,685.84

### *Expenditures*

Rescue, transportation, and mass shelter	\$ 7,432.81
Food, clothing, and maintenance	35,490.09
Building and repair	203,235.36
Household furnishings	82,039.02
Medical and nursing	10,201.91
Livestock, farm supplies, and equipment	1,874.28
Tools, stock and equipment	27,828.88
Family service	25,343.71
Administration and accounting	21,239.78
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Total	\$414,685.84

